

TOP SECRET

25X1

ED

8 August 1959

Copy No. C 63

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 34
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. X
DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS, S, PD
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HH 70-2
DATE: 4/14/80 REVIEWER:

TOP SECRET

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

8 August 1959

25X1

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR-India: [The Soviet Communist party has advised
the Indian party [redacted]

25X1

OK [redacted] not to scrap its policy of seeking power by "parliamentary means" in favor of violent tactics. Moscow's response to the developments in Kerala reflects the desire of Soviet leaders to avoid strains in their relations with New Delhi. Unlike Peiping, whose radio has broadcast detailed, slanted accounts of the crisis, the USSR has barely mentioned the subject.] [redacted]
(Page 1)

25X1

OK Communist China: In an editorial which may reflect a recent reassessment of China's economic outlook by the party leadership, the official People's Daily points to the tremendous strides made in the first half of the year and asserts that the situation is "extremely favorable" to the fulfillment of this year's plan to press on with the leap forward. All that is required, the daily says, is to overcome the budding conservative tendency of exaggerating difficulties and "activate" the masses to a new upsurge of effort. The editorial may be the opening gun of an effort to regain some of the momentum which has been lost over the past few months. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

OK Argentina: President Frondizi believes Peronista and Communist collaboration in strikes and electoral activity is due in part to continuing instructions from Peron in the Dominican Republic. Argentina is making further representations to Trujillo to cut off Peron's communications, and, if these fail, Frondizi is prepared to break diplomatic relations. Meanwhile, Frondizi is seeking legal means of further curtailing Communist activity. [REDACTED]

25X1

8 Aug 59

DAILY BRIEF

iii

[REDACTED]
25X1

25X1

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Moscow Again Cautions Indian Communists to Avoid Violence

25X1

(The Soviet Communist party,

25X1

cautioned the Indian party not to undertake violent tactics toward the government or the Congress party in response to developments in Kerala. Apparently anticipating the dismissal of the Kerala Communist regime,

25X1

predicted that growing Communist strength will provoke anti-Communist elements into using violence.)

25X1

Calcutta area Communist leaders canceled preparations for a general strike, and demonstrations in other major centers have been carefully controlled. Former Kerala Chief Minister Nambudiripad, in New Delhi for the 6-7 August meeting of the Communist central executive, told the press his party would continue to seek power only through constitutional means, despite its experience in Kerala.)

(In formulating their "advice," Soviet leaders probably took into account the traditional Indian antipathy toward violence, but Moscow's desire--which has been especially noticeable over the past six months--to avoid frictions in dealings with New Delhi seems to have been an even greater consideration. Soviet propaganda organs, with the exception of a brief reference in a 31 July news program to the dismissal of the Kerala government, has avoided any mention of the crisis. This is in contrast with Peiping, whose radio has broadcast detailed, slanted reports on Kerala.)

25X1

Peiping Calls for Greater Economic Efforts

Two recent editorials in the official People's Daily may reflect a reassessment of Communist China's economic outlook by the party leadership. The editorials appear to be a strong reaffirmation of the correctness of the general approach to economic development taken by Mao Tse-tung and the most influential group of his lieutenants led by Liu Shao-chi.

The paper asserts that "tremendous strides" were made in the first half of the year and that the present situation is "extremely favorable" to the fulfillment of this year's plan for pressing ahead with the regime's "leap forward" economic policies. All that is needed, the daily says, is to eliminate the "rightist conservative tendency" of exaggerating difficulties and "activate" all manpower to a new upsurge of hard work.

Both editorials are directed to local party officials, who are enjoined once again to "let politics take command"--a key slogan in the leap last year but which had been soft-pedaled over the past few months. The cadres are told to use methods of mass exhortation which were claimed to be successful last year and thus spur the Chinese workers to new efforts, especially over the next two months. The regime clearly attaches great importance to being in a position to greet its tenth anniversary on 1 October with appropriate "spectacular achievement."

The leadership apparently believes that a renewed reliance on exhortation--plus the harvest already in hand, which could be used to provide more in the way of direct incentives to the workers--will enable the 1959 "leap" to regain some of the momentum lost in recent months. The party leaders may have redefined this year's goals in terms less extravagant than the ones formulated last December, but there is no hint of such a shift in the editorials.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Argentina Asking Trujillo to Curtail Peron's Subversive Instructions

Argentine President Frondizi believes Peronista and Communist collaboration in strikes and electoral activity is due in part to continuing instructions from Peron in the Dominican Republic, and that such strikes will create serious political and social problems during the coming months. In Frondizi's view, Trujillo is convinced Peron will return to Argentina and for that reason is permitting him to continue sending subversive recordings and other messages.

Argentina does not intend to introduce this matter at the OAS meeting in Santiago, but will discuss it privately with the Dominican foreign minister at that time. If these representations fail, Frondizi is prepared to break diplomatic relations. Relations were resumed in October 1958, having been broken in April 1957 by the provisional Aramburu government over Peron's asylum in the Dominican Republic.

Meanwhile, the government--disturbed by Peronista support of Communist candidates in the recent municipal elections in Santa Fe Province--is considering means of barring the Communist party from participating in future elections. Frondizi does not believe the executive could order this and thinks the congress would balk at it, but he hopes for successful judiciary action on such a ban before the February 1960 congressional elections.

Although Frondizi issued a decree on 27 April banning all Communist party political activity, there is no federal law at present superseding the provinces' control over their electoral processes and recognition of political parties. The federal government is apparently trying to persuade the provinces to cooperate in anti-Communist action. On 5 August it issued another communiqué explaining reasons behind the 27 April decree and pointing out the involvement of foreign Communist agents in terrorist activities. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

THE PRESIDENT**The Vice President****Executive Offices of the White House**

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs
Scientific Adviser to the President
Director of the Budget
Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization
Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination
Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities
Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy
Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration
The Counselor
Director, International Cooperation Administration
The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
The Secretary of the Army
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Air Force
The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Commandant, United States Marine Corps
The Director, The Joint Staff
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations
Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET